THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

MAILS FOR THE NORTH AND WEST.—Mails for the North and West, via the Mississippi river, will close at the Post-Office at 3 o'clock this P. M., 21st inst.

The steamer Sultana was advertised to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 14th, the Mollie Able on the 15th, and the Continental on the 17th.

Amusements.

The dramatic remains of Ingomar will be given at the St. Charles Theatre tonight, by Miss Avonia Jones as Parthenia, Mr. Eddy as Ingomar, and Mr. Chaplin as the Timarch, assisted by the strength of the company in other parts.

The Duke's Motto, Mr. Lawrence Barrett as Lagardere, will be repeated tonight, at the Varieties. It is one of the established pieces at this theatre, where it is supported by its original accessories.

The splendid and successful trick pantomime of Mazeppa has commenced a second week at the Academy of Music and with other excellent features of the great Variety combination evokes demonstrative satisfaction from the crowded audience.

An extra matinee including Mazeppa is announced for Wednesday.

We have received New York papers of the latest date forwarded by the Commercial Express, 60 Broadway, N. Y., 128 and 130 Common street, N. O.

"TWO LODGE BY JEEMES PIPES AND THE GOVERNOR."—We have been favored by Col. Pipes (Mr. Stephen Massett) with a neat and unique volume comprising two bundles of racy sketches, random readings and parodies, quaint fancies and whimsicalities, accompanied by spirited pencil drawings. These last have picked up by the indefatigable drifter well retain his reputation for literary and artistic versatility and humor.

ENROLMENT NOTICES.—Official notice is given elsewhere to persons enrolled at the St. Charles street, that they may obtain certificates to that effect by applying at the above office and complying with specified requirements. Persons between 18 and 45, and 50 and 55, are officially notified that an office has been opened at 58 Carondelet street, for enrolling them and giving them the certificates necessary for protection from arrest by patrols and guards. It is announced that all business connected with the issue of enrolment certificates must be completed by or before the 30th inst.

Tone of the Richmond Papers.

NEGROES CAN NOT BE ARMED IN TIME.

Washington, March 11—The *Examiner*, of March 10th, opens an editorial as follows: Speech making has become a weariness of the flesh and bores an impediment to business, and a cheap commodation for active possession. It is well that Congress adjourns on Saturday, and that the Virginia Legislature is now in session. Let none of them pin his faith to any to arrange the army. The day of talking is over and the day of battle is at hand.

The whole country looks to General Lee. In the efficiency of the armies under his control rests all our hope, all our future. If he fails, then all is lost indeed. Doubtless the organization of negro troops will be immediately proceeded with, and we must hope that they will answer Lee's anticipations. But the crisis must by no means be left to depend upon them. In short, we must all get upon our tiptoes and do nothing must be thought but meeting the enemy in force at every point.

"For the moment bad weather and the utter breaking up of the roads stops all every movement, and even the new cavalry raid of Sherman must be half defeated by impassable rivers before it meets with the forces raised to end it. Two weeks will elapse before the stress of the campaign will begin, and Northern regiments can not be raised in that time, but many white absentees may be recovered.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEGRO ARMING BILL.

The *Whig* of the 16th says:

Let the despondent take courage. The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso:

Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to by—ayes, 19, nays, 27. So the bill is passed, and we await the signature of Jeff Davis to have it a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been forced.

"The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederacy, in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, to maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence, and preserve their institutions, to ask for, and accept, from the owners of slaves, the services of such a number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all the States for their quotas of 300,000 men.

SUPPLIES CAN NOT BE MADE WITHOUT GOLD.

The *Enquirer's* editorial of the 16th is as follows:

"That the gold in the banks of Richmond would place the defence of this city and Nashville beyond danger we entertain no doubt whatever. Gen. Lee's army can defend its lines if it is fed. But without gold it is almost impossible to procure the necessary supplies. The banks hold gold enough to procure twelve months supplies for the army. If they are permitted to deport the gold to the enemy then the people will have to give up their supplies or give up the State."

THE TOBACCO AFFAIR.

The *Dispatch*, in relation to the tobacco affair, says: "We are informed that Mr. Naglee has nothing to do, with the two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco carried from this city to Fredericksburg, and there burnt by the enemy.

The *Whig*, on the same subject, says: "It was understood that certain parties, with the connivance of both Governments, had perfected an arrangement for exchanging a large quantity of tobacco for a quantity of bacon. General Grant was informed of what was going on and determined to play a Yankee trick on the speculators. He accordingly sent the forces commanded—Gibbon's division from the Army of the James, in transports with a company of cavalry, to Fredericksburg to destroy the tobacco.

The *Sentinel* says:

The officer in command said the troops were from the north side of the James, and seemed to be surprised when the permit to trade for the tobacco was shown him signed by Lincoln.

Postponement of the Draft in New York.

Washington, March 13—Gov. Fenton announces that the draft will be made in the State as long as recruiting is progressing sufficiently fast to promise to fill the quota in reasonable time.

Distribution of Iron Clads.

New York, March 13—The *Express* announces that the iron clads will be distributed along the coast in defence of the harbors where it is probable that the new rebel rams, lately started from Europe, will be disposed to show themselves. The Kaskill and Canonicus will remain at Charleston; the Mahapoc and Nantucket will look out for any demonstration about Fort Royal, and the Manadnock will be stationed at Warner Sound, Ga.

The Amendatory Note Currency Act.

Washington, March 14.—The amendatory note currency act provides that associations shall receive 90 per cent. of the circulating notes on account of United States bonds deposited in the treasury, provided that bonds shall be estimated at par if above par, and bearing less at the rate of not less than 6 per centum, the aggregate circulating notes for 90 per cent. of the bonds so estimated, so adjusted, shall be exactly 90 per cent. not exceeding $300,000, of par value, and exceeding $300,000, (if par value) 90 per cent. of the entire amount of circulating notes to be apportioned to the association, according to the circumstances population, and the aggregate to be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, among the associations formed in the States and in the District of Columbia, and the directors having due regard to the existing bank capital, resources and business of such States, District, and Territory.

Later from Europe.

Southampton, March 2—Steamer City of London, from New York, arrived at Queenstown this morning.

Liverpool, March 2—Cotton, sales to-day probably reach 3000 or 4000 bales only, the market opening dull.

ENGLAND—FRANCE.

The *Times* hopes the public have fully digested the official intelligence of Seward's proposition of terminating the American war by a combined attack of the belligerents on some foreign power, most probably meaning England rather than France.

We must admit that a scheme of extrinsic policy, which the Confederate envoys seemed chiefly to favor, shows considerable ingenuity as to the forfeiture of Confederate interests. By the time this extrinsic policy had been carried into execution and ended, the Federals would have become accustomed to live without the Confederates, seeing in the Southern republic only a kindred State, and naturally Mr. Seward has forewarned us, and it will be our own fault if not found forearmed.

Sir Frederick Bruce has succeeded Lord Lyons at Washington.

House of Lords, February 27.—Lord Taunton presented petitions from Australia, praying for the immediate abolition of the transportation of convicts. Lord Granville said the Government would abolish the system.

The House of Commons resumed the debate on Mr. Hennessey's motion respecting the state of Ireland. The House divided, and the motion was negatived by 197 to 31.

Napoleon's preface to the Life of Julius Cæsar was published in all the London journals. The Pope ordered its immediate examination when published.

The *Times* thinks the Spanish Queen's sacrifice of her patrimony is useless. The Spanish Finance Minister is pursuing a suicidal course.

Consols are heavy at 88¾ to 87. French Rentes, 64. Erie, paid up shares, advanced 3-8. Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 24, declined 1. United States Five-twenties declined ¼ C. Confederate Loan declined 2 on the Africa's news, quoted at 18 to 20, ex dividend.

A few of the Paris journals comment on Napoleon's preface to the history of Julius Cæsar.

ITALY.—The King signed the amnesty for all crimes connected with the Turin riots.

SPAIN.—Narvaez says the finances and the country are in an unsatisfactory condition.

PORTUGAL.—Duke Soule stated to the Cortez that he was endeavoring to reconstruct the Cabinet efficiently, and, if unsuccessful, would resign.

GERMANY.—The Schleswig-Holstein Assembly of Delegates, from Schleswig-Holstein, resolved that the inhabitants of the Duchies should leave to Duke Augustenburg and the Diet the conclusion of such treaties with Prussia as would be to the interest of the whole of Germany.

Prussia rejects the proposal of Austria previously to transfer the Government of the Duchies to Augustenburg. Prussia demands conditions before the settlement of the question.

The Prussian note to Austria demands the right to levy saltore in the Duchies for the Prussian navy, the cession to Prussia of the territory for the establishment of a canal to connect the German Ocean to the Baltic Sea, and at each month large fortified docks to be erected for Prussian men-of-war, the postal and telegraphic departments of the Duchies to be under Prussian direction. Holstein's contingent not to join the Federal army.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, March 20, 1865.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.—Mr. Lawton, President pro tem, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Newman.

The journal was read and approved.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported adversely to the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Nicholas relative to the issue of treasury warrants and recommended the passage of the original bill. The report was received.

Mr. Bell's resolution, that 1000 copies of the retiring address of Gov. Hahn and the inaugural of Gov. Wells be printed for the use of the Senate, was taken on motion of Mr. Montamat, as unnecessary, the same having been published by all the newspapers.

Mr. Mitchell's joint resolution requesting the Governor to enforce the laws against all parties who hold civil offices and have not furnished the required bond, was under the suspension of the rules finally adopted.

Mr. Jones' bill, to enable certain persons to construct a steamboat canal from Vermilion Bay to the Sabine River in Texas, came up for the order of the day. The bill grants to Duncan Smith, H. T. Burgess and R. W. Jones, of the State of Louisiana, and Hugh Kelly, Jr., M. A. Southworth and Jno. Hancock, of the State of Texas, the right of way for a canal four feet deep and forty feet wide over one hundred feet of ground on each side and the use of timber, earth, etc.

The bill was opposed on the ground of its being unconstitutional, but passed with the conditions in the different sections throughout the second reading. A motion to adopt at the third reading under the suspension of the rules did not prevail, and the bill lays over.

The bill relative to Parish Recorders was referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill relative to District Attorneys was referred to same committee, with authority to print.

The House bill for the relief of Mr. Prendergast came up, and Mr. Montamat moved to reject, which was lost, and the bill referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The Hon. S. Belden, speaker, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews.

Leave of absence was granted to several members.

The Hon Boyd Robinson tendered his resignation.

Mr. Mitchell, of Jefferson, called for the reasons of the resignation, which was ignored and the resignation accepted.

A message from the Governor notified the House that the Governor signed "A joint resolution appropriating $10,000 for the repairs of the Charity Hospital"; "An Act relative to Justices of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans"; "An Act to establish a Bounty Fund for the Benefit of Louisiana State Volunteers." An act to amend the act of 1864, approved, a committee examine into the administration of the trade regulations, was tabled.

The joint resolution of Mr. Breckinridge to request the Governor to enforce the Constitution and to dismiss all person from the service of the State who hold more than one office, except that of Justice of the Peace, was adopted at the first reading.

The amendments to the city charter were concurred in, the motion of Mr. Bell to reconsider was tabled.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Conscript Shot—An eye-witness related to us yesterday evening that a conscript, taken in charge by a guard, was shot in the upper part of the city and carried off on a stretcher. The name of the conscript was "Conner."

As the matter bears investigation we forbear giving the rumors on the subject.

Since writing the above we learned officially that the name of the party killed is McSweeney and that of the soldier who shot him Adolph James, of Company E, 1st La. Volts.

First District Court—Judge Heustand.—Achille Leclerc, a young man, charged with having stolen 1400 segars, the property of Mr. Garnis, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Wm. H. Johnson was found guilty of having stolen a pair of pants from Mr. Frederick Lodowig.

The colored man Octave, charged with having stolen a watch worth $20, from Mr. Cleveland, No. 107 Tchoupitoulas street, was found guilty.

John Tonsaint, colored, was acquitted of the charge of having stolen $100 and two bottles of champagne from Maria Wilson, 258 Custom-house street.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durel.—It appeared from investigation that the proceeds of the sales of the schooner Lowwood and cargo, captured by the U. S. vessel Chicora, amounted to $22,900 gross and that after deducting expenses the sum of $14,303 was awarded to the captors (officers and crew of the vessel) and $14,303 to the United States.

In the case of the schooner Marianna the sum of $10,060 was awarded to the captors and the same sum was awarded the United States.

On the 24th inst. the intervention of claimants in the cases of the contraband property of Pierre Riddell and [illegible] will be heard.

Pedro Gonzales, alias Manuel Wannel was convicted under the act of the Confederate States of [illegible] for the murder of Pedro Rodriguez, Antonio Gonzalez, and Hermenegildo Gonzalez, the latter charge Mr. Hermenegildo Gonzalez, father of the peace in lockup for one year. The same cape charges Mr. S. Ehrman with an assault and battery on Mrs. Silverstein. We will have the list of it on the 23d inst.

The colored girl Rosa was found with a bundle of goods charged to have been stolen. First Dist. Court. Bail $250.

Recorder Woolley examined the case wherein Mr. Gust. Marliant was charged with insult toward Pierre Forgues, on Elysian Fields street. Both were required to give peace bonds.

Charlotte Gordon, charged with an assault and battery on J. M. Brown, on Ursulines street, was fined $5 and placed under peace bonds.

Inquests.—Mrs Johanna Russell died at No. 42 St. Mary street of disease of the heart. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 55 years of age.

Gothe's Faust.—This immortal production of the great poet of Germany was produced last evening in the New Opera House. In defiance of the terrible state of the weather the attendance was very fair, but not up to the merits of the talented Mrs. Ostermann who on this occasion had a benefit.

Dr. Faust was admirably represented by Mr. Ostermann, whose lady naively played Gretchen. Mr. Reidel as Mephistopheles was in his role. The representation was a success.

The Draft in New Orleans.

LIST OF THE DRAFTED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

MONDAY, MARCH 20TH—TWELFTH DAY.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the draft in the First District of New Orleans was resumed at No. 61 Carondelet street. The following names were drawn:

1001 Christian Lewis, superintendent, 382 Apollo.
1002 Dennis O'Keefe, moulder, Benton and Enterprise.
1003 Lewis Orlivitt, laborer, Melpomene, between Dryades and Bacchus.
1004 Warner Kick, shoemaker, 18 New Levee.
1005 Samuel Jackson, steamboatman, 85 Philippa.
1006 Thos. A. Miles, laborer, 161 Richard.
1007 John Murphy, moulder, 87½ Berbins.
1008 E. Labatt, coffee-house keeper, 302 Common.
1009 Mich'l Condon, laborer, Cypress and Magazine.
1010 Albert Koles, saddler, Carondelet and Lafayette.
1011 John Kennedy, coppersmith, 305 Erato.
1012 John Vaugn, teamster, 141 Gravier.
1013 Narcisse Jean, peddler, 325 Apollo.
1014 Wm. Juenger, gas fitter, 172 Baronne.
1015 John Caffrey, laborer, Gravier and Franklin.
1016 Simon Baul, laborer, Palmyra, near Johnson.
1017 Simon Gambel, merchant, 394 Bacchus.
1018 Michael J. Hauch, clerk, 336 Tchoupitoulas.
1019 Alexander Baldwin, cook, 191 Gravier.
1020 Bernard Lanhier, cigar dealer, 212 St. John.
1021 Joseph Keller, merchant, 196 Tchoupitoulas.
1022 Daniel Haughney, blacksmith, 127 Gravier.
1023 Nora Paul, laborer, 136 Dryades.
1024 Charles Miller, laborer, Magnolia and Sixth.
1025 John Collins, steamboatman, 78 St Thomas.
1026 Ephur Kellum, laborer, Orange, between Felton and Religious.
1027 John Carpenter, laborer, Girod, near Howard.
1028 Michael Reilly, laborer, Forest and Melpomene.
1029 Eugene Lesoin, hair dresser, 16 St. Charles.
1030 Wm Evans, laborer, 232 Thalia.
1031 Anna Louise, hostler, Theatre G S H.
1032 J O Aubert, clerk, U S steamer Mustang.
1033 Bayard Shall, farmer, Apollo, between Polymnia and Euterpe.
1034 Adolbert Gray, farmer, 148 Julia.
1035 Frank Johnson, actor, Gravier and Circus.
1036 Louis Rehn, machinist, City and Claiborne.
1037 Marcus Joseph, laborer, 78 St. Philip.
1038 Patrick McGuire, laborer, John and Tchoupitoulas.
1039 Edward Kneip, steamboatman, 178 Bacchus.
1040 Josh Taylor, porter, 6 Euterpe.
1041 Peter Miller, coffeehouse, 339 Tchoupitoulas.
1042 B Fountain, cooper, Forest and Clio.
1043 Thos Reynolds, laborer, Notre Dame and Magnolia.
1044 Edward J Conolly, grocer, Clara and Clio.
1045 John Kelly, laborer, machinist, Benton and Terpsichore.
1046 Dennis Manor, laborer, 28 Delord.
1047 Wm Wangler, 12 Keyser, 92 Circus.
1048 John Jones, machinist, 330 Tchoupitoulas.
1049 Anthony Green, laborer, 181 Lafayette.
1050 Wm Dugdon, moulder, Magazine and Robin.
1051 J Moran, hackman, 66 Circus.
1052 Francis Forney, laborer, 161 Gravier.
1053 Thos Myers, cooper, 215 Gravier.
1054 Simpson Fox, driver, 111 Gravier.
1055 Pat Cancrow, fireman, New Orleans.
1056 Lewis Lambert, laborer, Annunciation, Philip, between Magazine and Constance.
1057 Jacob Scheer, carpenter, 136 Rampart.
1058 T W Jones, carpenter, Circus, near Gravier.

Captured fourteen pieces of artillery, eleven at Waynesboro, and three at Charlottesville. The party that I sent back from Waynesboro reached with the wagons, but they were obliged to destroy two of the six for want of animals.

The Georgia State Legislature passed a resolution declaring that it does not concur in the recommendation of Governor Brown for a twenty days armistice, by a vote of twenty yeas against eight nays.

Several extensive fires had occured in Augusta, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Four hundred Federal prisoners will leave Richmond this morning, on return home by the flag of truce boat. Among them are thirty-three officers, (including Generals Kelly and Crook, recently captured.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING IN NORTH CAROLINA—REBELS ADVANCES ON THE 20TH FOLLOWED BY A REPULSE ON THE 10TH.

(Telegraphic correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.)

General Cox's Headquarters, in the Field,
Near Kingston, March 8, 1865.

The advance of the Army of Neuse, under Major General Cox, was arrested this morning at South-west Creek, a stream running north and south and emptying into the Neuse River eight miles below Kinston.

The advance of General Cox at this point was S. Porter's division. General Palmer's division was further to the right, beyond the railroad. Brevet Major General Rogers' division of the 23d Army Corps was in reserve. The rebels, reinforced by troops from Richmond, crossed the river at the bank of South-west Creek, where they had heavy works, and attacking General Carter's outposts, both in flank and rear, succeeded for the moment in throwing our troops into confusion, and in capturing a portion of the 15th Connecticut, with one piece of Battery A, 1st Ohio Artillery. General Carter rallied the 17th New York Cavalry, who were being steadily pressed back, and taking with him 200 men of the 17th Massachusetts, succeeded in recapturing the piece and temporarily checking the advance of the enemy.

The horses having been killed, and the rebels again pressing forward with greater force, the piece was again captured, after a spirited little fight, in which Gen. Carter had his horse shot from under him. General Cox coming on the field in company with Gen. Schofield, at once divined the intentions of the enemy, and ordered General Palmer to close the left on General Rogers, and ordered the reserve to pass forward and drive back such forces as had succeeded in getting between the divisions of Generals Carter and Palmer. These orders were promptly executed, and by 3 o'clock the troops were in strong positions, and the whole line pressed forward to develop the enemy's strength and intentions.

The 3d Brigade of Rogers' 1st Division was the first to discover the enemy's position and strength. That officer reported a strong line of works, in front of which was three lines of battle, preceded by a strong skirmish line. General Cox having satisfied himself that the enemy were either reinforced or expecting reinforcements, decided to hold his army in the position they then occupied, and prepare for any further attempts they might make to drive him back.

Prisoners captured, of whom there are over 100, reported that Gen. D. H. Hill was in command of the enemy, and that the force consisted of Hoke's division of sixteen regiments, with other troops brought down from Richmond the night previous.

Our loss in killed and wounded is light. Among the officers reported wounded at General Carter's headquarters, up to the time of my dispatch, are: Major Osborn, 15th Connecticut, wounded and captured, and Lieutenant H. S. Bush, 24th Indiana, wounded through the thigh.

The indications are that the demonstration on the part of the rebels will result in a fight to-morrow, as General Cox will not be attacked in his advance, without further proof of the superiority of forces.

New Kinston, March 10.—General Schofield's headquarters, under General Cox, established to the rebels under Bragg a handsome repulse this morning.

Philadelphia, March 13.—The *Bulletin's* Washington special dispatch says, a letter dated Kinston, March 12, and received here at noon to-day, says that on the day before (the 9th), Bragg again attacked Cox's force, making two separate assaults, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Schofield's division of the 23 Corps captured 1 piece of artillery and 200 prisoners.

The enemy left their dead in front, and all of their killed and wounded fell into our hands.

Newbern, N.C., March 11, 9 a. m.—By mail. The enemy, commanded in person by Bragg, made two assaults yesterday, the first at 2 o'clock, in front, made several charges, yesterday, of a close, fashion character, in which they were repulsed each time with heavy loss.

Our forces were well intrenched, and are now within three miles of Kinston, to which point the railroad is now completed. The enemy continues to receive reinforcements, and evidently intends to make a stubborn resistance at Kinston.

General Couch's division, from Wilmington, communicated with General Cox, last night, which is eight miles from General Cox's headquarters. General Couch joins General Cox's forces this morning, which indicates a battle to-day. The enemy shows signs of weakness, and will doubtless fall back to the other side of the Neuse River, and make a stand in Kinston. The enemy are reported to number from 15,000 to 20,000.

A rebel ram is stationed at Kinston to protect the bridge across the Neuse, which is quite and extensive structure.

It is reported, by deserters, that General R. E. Lee and General Breckinridge, from Richmond, visited Kinston, and gave instructions.

General Schofield remains in the field with General Cox, giving every movement personal attention.

General Cox has issued an order congratulating his troops on the heroic manner in which they have met the enemy and successfully repulsed them so far.

General Markland, Military Mail Agent, arrived at Memphis City with a large mail for Sherman's army, which he is waiting to deliver by way of Newbern.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT OF HIS LATE OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY AND THE RAID OF RICHMOND—DAMAGE TO THE CANAL.

War Department,
Washington, March 15.

Major General Dix:

The following report of Sheridan's operations has been received by this department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

Headquarters, Military Division
Cumberland, Pulaski, March 10.

Lieutenant General Grant:

GENERAL.—In my last, dated Waynesboro, I gave you a brief account of the defeat of Early by Custer's division. The same night I moved to my left front, and joined Custer's division at Rockfish River, and ordered Charlottesville at 4 P. M. the next day. The Mayor and principal inhabitants came and delivered to the keys of the public buildings. I had Custer's division with me two days, when his time was consumed in burning over from Waynesboro our ammunition and pontoon trains.

The weather was horrible, rain incessant. The two days we were, during this time, occupied in destroying the two large iron bridges, one over the Rivanna River, the other over Moreno Creek, near Charlottesville, and the railroad for a distance of eight miles, in the direction of Lynchburg.

On the morning of March 4 sent the 1st division, General Devin commanding, to Scottsville, on James River, with directions to march down James through the country, and to destroy all mills, factories, mills, factories and bridges on Rivanna River, the latter to join the division at Scottsville.

The division then proceeded along the canal to Duguidsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock, and burning the lock houses, the canal. The King was killed, Brigadier General Hume, Colonels Rugles and Morrison, and Major Davis and Ellyson, and others were wounded.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

It will be noticed that the capture of the Gazette is not mentioned in the dispatch. This is for prudential reasons. Sherman has no communication with the North, and it would be imprudent to publish where he is lest it would be carrying news to Grant of his progress.

Matters are beginning to look decidedly better for us in the South. In the last three days we have had news of two victories, one in North Carolina, and one in South Carolina.

We attacked in our last issue to a movement which has been going on for the purpose of recapturing our prisoners which were taken from Early in the recent fight near Waynesboro, and who were being conducted under guard to Lynchburg. The following official dispatches of it.

Headquarters, March 9.—General Rosser reports that on the 6th instant, with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding the prisoners taken at Waynesboro, and recaptured 1 of the prisoners.

"On the morning of the 7th, he again attacked them, near Rudy's Hill, having detained them for a day and night, and caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had, and their ambulances. He succeeded in capturing about 400, and enabled a good many of our men to escape.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The Northern papers claim to have captured 1 piece of artillery and 200 prisoners.

The enemy left their dead in front, and all of their killed and wounded fell into our hands.

Newbern, N.C., March 11, 9 a. m.—By mail. The enemy, commanded in person by Bragg, made two assaults yesterday, the first at 2 o'clock, in front, made several charges, yesterday, of a close, fashion character, in which they were repulsed each time with heavy loss.

Our forces were well intrenched, and are now within three miles of Kinston, to which point the railroad is now completed. The enemy continues to receive reinforcements, and

Three Days Later from the North, via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Gold on the 14th in New York 181 1-2—Cotton 70 to 71.

By the arrival this morning of the steamer Niagara, Capt. Young, from St. Louis and Cairo, we have papers from the chief Western cities of the 14th and from Cairo of the 15th, together with Memphis dates of the 13th. From these sources we take the following:

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES—SKIRMISH BETWEEN BRAGG AND SCHOFIELD AND WADE HAMPTON AND KILPATRICK—GEN. ROSSER IN THE VALLEY—AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Major General A. Dix

Washington, March 13—9.15 P. M.—The following dispatches have been received by this department.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

City Point, Va., March 13.—The following has just been received:

Lieutenant General Grant:

Weir's Fork, March 10.—The enemy made a heavy attack on our centre and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several hundred prisoners. Our loss small. General Couch is only twelve miles from Kinston to-night, and will be up early.

In the morning we took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say that two corps are here, and the rest of Johnston's army is coming.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

City Point, Va., March 13.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers:

We have some good news to-day. The news of a victory in North Carolina. It is confirmed in the following official dispatch from General Lee. Though the dispatch is rather scanty in its particulars enough is given to show that Kilpatrick was badly whipped.

Headquarters, Va., March 11.—Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

"General Hampton attacked General Kilpatrick at daylight this morning, and drove him in confusion through the country, and to destroy all mills, factories, mills, factories and bridges on Rivanna River, the latter to join the division at Scottsville.

The division then proceeded along the canal to Duguidsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock, and burning the lock houses of the canal. The King was killed, Brigadier General Hume, Colonels Rugles and Morrison, and Major Davis and Ellyson, and others were wounded.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

It will be noticed that the capture of the Gazette is not mentioned in the dispatch. This is for prudential reasons. Sherman has no communication with the North, and it would be imprudent to publish where he is lest it would be carrying news to Grant of his progress.

Matters are beginning to look decidedly better for us in the South. In the last three days we have had news of two victories, one in North Carolina, and one in South Carolina.

We attacked in our last issue to a movement which has been going on for the purpose of recapturing our prisoners which were taken from Early in the recent fight near Waynesboro, and who were being conducted under guard to Lynchburg. The following official dispatches of it.

Headquarters, March 9.—General Rosser reports that on the 6th instant, with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding the prisoners taken at Waynesboro, and recaptured 1 of the prisoners.

"On the morning of the 7th, he again attacked them, near Rudy's Hill, having detained them for a day and night, and caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had, and their ambulances. He succeeded in capturing about 400, and enabled a good many of our men to escape.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The Northern papers claim to have captured 1 piece of artillery and 200 prisoners.

The enemy left their dead in front, and all of their killed and wounded fell into our hands.

Newbern, N.C., March 11, 9 a. m.—By mail. The enemy, commanded in person by Bragg, made two assaults yesterday, the first at 2 o'clock, in front, made several charges, yesterday, of a close, fashion character, in which they were repulsed each time with heavy loss.

Our forces were well intrenched, and are now within three miles of Kinston, to which point the railroad is now completed. The enemy continues to receive reinforcements, and

A Guerrilla Ambuscade in Arkansas.

From the Memphis Bulletin, 16th.

The steamer *Sallie List*, bound from this port to Little Rock, was hailed last Saturday by a man on the bank, a short distance above Pine Bluff. Seeing that he was a soldier in distress, the officers of the boat took him aboard and landed at the place. He stated that his name was H. F. Cross, a sergeant of the 34 Wisconsin cavalry, that a few days previous he accompanied a scouting party of forty men of his regiment from Little Rock, that near Clear Lake they were decoyed into an ambuscade of about one hundred and twenty five bushwhackers, and that all were killed, wounded, and made prisoners. He seized a favorable opportunity soon after, and escaped, making his way to the river.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

We are obliged to the Purser of the Fung Shuey for repeated courtesies.

We are indebted to Mr. G. F. Williams, Clerk of the steamer Grey Eagle, for the Vicksburg *Herald* of the 17th.

The Vicksburg *Herald* relates the shocking a few days ago of Mr. A. B. Cook on his plantation seven miles from the city, by a detail of colored soldiers sent to search the plantation for deserters. Mr. Cook was shot by a picket guard, dragged the body to be rode up to his home from Vicksburg.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey.

The steamship Fung Shuey, J. G. Hibbard, commander, from New York, March 11, arrived this morning with the United States mails and passengers. She experienced heavy weather. Outside saw ship Merchant, of Providence.

The United States transport Merrimack was to leave on the 11th March.

We have New York files to the date of the steamer's departure, with nothing important not anticipated via the river.

List of passengers by the Fung Shuey:

S M Stanton, Mrs E Kelb, Miss Sarah Tully, Miss M M Moore, Mrs Adolphus, Miss Mantle, Mrs A E Sacker, Wm Stacey, Wm Wilson, F Sartoue, Jos Lopezuse, Col A D Field, Jos Leach, W Hamlet, C H Jay, Dwight Hoadley, Jas Brown, Wm Gaddard, Chas E Heath, Wm E Hardie, Frank Rutherford, G Taylor, C Sesstrang, Mrs F M Kennedy, Miss Rachel Kinlen, A V Hoagland, S S Le Gadell, Geo L Pierce, lady and two children, Miss Co Hinch, Miss Rosalie Black, Raphael Domingues and wife.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 20, 1865.

The general market has continued inactive to-day, and in our leading staple in particular, the movement has been suspended by mutual agreement in New York report, that the 18th Middling had declined to 70 cts. but towards the close a small sale was made at a rate of one or less than could have been realized on Saturday. Sale, however, cannot be regarded as a fair indication of the real condition of the market or the prices at which the movement will be resumed, some parties anticipating a less marked decline, and others expecting to be able to buy at still lower figures.

The Bank of N. O. which is reported to have closed at New York on the 18th at only 70 dollar, had a decidedly depressing influence both on Specie and Foreign Exchange. About three days ago, gold have been bought as low as 181, but as a rule Bank dollars were considered preferable, there was some disposition to buy at any figures less than 182 a day or two ago the market closed at 181 asked, 182 offered, and Mex. dollars at 180 asking.

Nothing was reported in Foreign Exchange, but good private bankers were offered at 160½. The Banks would not name a rate. The market is too much unsettled by the news to admit of any quotations. The supply of Domestic Exchange continues extremely limited and the only sales reported to-day were $5,000 for sixty days at New York at ½ per cent. discount and a small sum at par. The Banks and dealers generally discount on New York at a nominal premium, but there was very little actual demand. Nothing was reported in Government drafts.

We still hear of a case of Stocks. We omitted to notice in our last report that at Sheriff's sale on Saturday 50 shares Cam. Bank $5 as we had been informed the Louisiana Mutual Insurance to secure a payment of $2,000, were sold at the appraised value of $100 per share. There were quite a number of persons present who appeared to take some interest in the sale, but there was only the bid, and it was accepted. The Bank of the Union closed yesterday. The last sale of City Railroad reported is the 30 shares noticed on Saturday at $142 50. All Stocks are more or less affected and depressed by the further decline in Gold.

The principal business in the Bank to-day market was in Louisiana State Bank having suspended specie payments in the state, which it had notified its depositors a month before, and which, it is stated, was done at the request of the Government, and only to enable it to pay its debts in Confederate currency. The market generally was depressed by the New York news and in consequence of the decline in Gold. Bank of New Orleans sold at 60, Bank of Louisiana at 66½, Louisiana State Bank at 72½—The Stocks are for the most part nominally. There are very little sales of some marketable. Bids are very much below the ruling rates of par, for the critical moment affected all Stock alike. Our quotations represent the prices at which the Stocks would be offered without forcing a purchaser. They have been, in fact, at offer, and there are but few sales to-day